

boots. (Laughter.) In Dutchess county of which

and they looked to the people of New York City, where they thought to be able to poll over 5,000 votes easily. In the little town of Oughthorpe, however, the population of 12,000, we can poll 40,000 and represent the whole county. He said that he was not in the room when the resolutions were read, but he believed they were correct. If they were favorable, let them vote for the measure, if not, let them vote for the democratic. But let us make the vote for the democratic.

Resolved, That we claim, for every citizen, a secure and inalienable homestead—a spot which he may call his own; sacred to all the finer feelings of his nature, and around which may cluster the precious sympathies of the family relation. To this he is entitled by Divine right; for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" and there is no

variant, in reason or revelation for its monopoly by an arbitrary power of mankind. Motives of political economy and expediency demand the practical adoption of this principle. The home is the centre of virtue—the very ground-work of sound morality. The prodigal, the vicious, and the criminal are ordinarily the homeless; and such can have but little incentive to industry, and little desire to accumulate property, and their ill-directed labor adds but little to the national wealth. If it be morally right and politically expedient that the great cities should have a home for the

to that it should be inalienable: for it would be but a mockery to concede the right to-day, and deny it to-morrow. The doctrine of land limitation is but a natural corollary to its principles of land distribution and homestead exemption and its object and effect are to check the spirit of monopoly and speculation in the common heritage of these states. Who does not see the benefits which must flow from such policy? Instead of vast tracts of unproductive lands in the hands of speculative speculators, these no lands, in the actual

possession of hilly and industrious settlers, would blossom as a garden, and support in comfortable independence millions who now eat the bread of dependence, or seek the means to live in the commission of crime. By the distribution of the public lands in limited quantities, to actual settlers, the over-burdened labor market will be relieved, the opportunity to labor will be secured to all, and the rewards of labor become certain and equal. Labor long depressed will assume its just relation to capital, and blessings innumerable

Mr. KAYNE said before acting on this resolution he would suggest that it was unnecessary.

Mr McGeehan said he thought they ought to go for those who were most in favor of them. Scott had declared himself in their favor, and the whigs were more their friends than the democrats. The whigs were their active friends. He was a whig himself; but he would vote

or a democrat if a democrat upheld the principles of land reform. Scott had said something—Pierce was silent. The land reformers must join some party, whether the party at Buffalo or at Pittsburg—but let them go to some party. It had been said that land reform originated in New York. It was not so. He had travelled through the West and he found the feeling spontaneous everywhere. The Senators were landholders. Even Seward was

land holder—and there was but little hope from the Senate. Their only chance of success was in supporting the whig party

Mr. SPRAGUE—I am a land reformer, and I have not come here to have Scott, or Pierce, or any party candidate thrust down my throat

This remark caused much excitement, and the Chairman called the speaker to order.

Mr. SPRAGUE continued—We have work to do, and we want to have it put through. The tenants in this city are slaves to the landlords. Mr Sprague then gave an account of a landlord who sat in the middle of the yard watching his tenants all day. He then read a notice of this landlord to the tenants, ordering them to quit and look for other quarters.

Mr. SPRAGUE—It is Hogden, or some name of that sort.

Mr. DAY—This meeting is called for a specific action, and has only reference to the bill before the United States Senate.

Mr. PRICE—Mr. Day has said, in part, what I wanted to say. I want to add something more. Many friends of the Homestead bill are not land reformers. I and so

farmers are but a small body, compared with the friends of the Homestead bill. Many men in the United States Senate will vote for the Homestead bill, who are not friends of land reform. In talking of the democratic party, there is a mistake which ought to be corrected. These men are not the democratic party who elected Cass. When we speak of the party, we mean the men who, among other things, drew out programmes and laws

no man—He draw out programms, and manifestoes. The voters are nobody. If I wanted to influence the party to-morrow, would I go round to the voters? No such thing. I would go and see Isaiah Tynders, or such a ruffian as that, or I would see Col. [?] or the other leaders; but I would never think of going to the mass of voters. What proportion of the voters nominated Pierce at the Baltimore convention? What proportion, even, of that convention, did it

that proportion, even, of that convention did it? Twenty men did it all. There is not a man in this room who had any influence in nominating the democratic candidate—not a man among the whole mass of the people, yet they will all vote for him as President. Resolutions were presented at the Democratic National Convention to give portions of the public lands to actual settlers. They were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without a subject, and then, before

ona, without any objection; and the inference is that the convention were friendly to them. The committee, however, have never reported. All we ask is that the committee of the Senate will carry out what appeared to be the feeling of the democratic convention. It has been stated that the whigs passed reform measures. It is true, as a general thing, that all reform measures have been carried by whig votes. The whig element lost the measure. The whig element are clearly

They don't get the masses. The working men are almost entirely with the democratic party and vote with that party. Cass and these men are not working men. What interest has Cass in the Homestead bill? He knows it could injure him. He does not want to pass it, and he knows the working men will be with him, no matter what he does or omits to do. The whigs, on the contrary, know that they have to catch working men's votes, and that they have no chance, except that they

They lay a bait, and they propose something that will be for the advantage of the working men. The bait works; a large number of working men are brought over to the occasion. But with the occasion the connection is broken, and the working men go back to the democratic party. If the Senate only pass this bill, nine out of the ten thousand votes of the land-reformers of this State will go for Pierce and King. If the Senate does not pass this bill, the land-reformers will not go for Pierce and King.

The resolution of Mr. Wittenburg then passed; but it was suggested that it was unnecessary to publish it, as would overlook the newspapers. It will be seen, however, that we have given it a place.

Mr. KEYSER then moved the following resolutions, which he said would constitute a link between the two

Resolved, That we deprecate the tardy action of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, who seem to be purposely withholding the Homestead bill, now before that body, with the evident intention of frittering away the last lands of the present Congress, without permitting the great philanthropic measure to be acted upon before the close of the session.

And, further, Resolved, That we will hold this recalcitrant

committee, with their aiders and abettors, politically responsible for the success or defeat of this measure, and now stand of them, in the name of many thousand petitioners the present Congress, to mature and bring forward the measure bill for speedy action.

Resolved, That we do not acknowledge the measure termed the Homestead bill as a full exposition of the principles of land reform, but accept it only with the hope, and full assurance, that in time we shall be able to gain all that we need and desire in regard to the American people for the

Mr. SHARROTT said the land reform vote of this State was 18,000, and they intended to punish the democratic party. He was brought up in that party—he sucked democratic milk from his mother and all his family were democrats since the days of Jefferson. But for eight years he did not vote with this party. There were now 400,000 voters taking in the anti-separatist, most of them

...nally democrats, but who would bow go for Scott, because he was a better land reformer than Pierce. If the nation would not sustain the Homestead bill, the land reformers would back the whigs in the coming campaign, or with the third party, which is about to be organized. The best course, perhaps, would be for them to go for Scott and upset the democratic party, for if 16,000 went for Scott, what would become of Pierce? From present

appearances, Pierce had the chances in his favor, but the reformers had the balance of power in their hands. The workmen were not there to night, because they had their business to attend to, but they left it to the managers, and when their votes were wanted they would be up to the mark. If we do our duty, concluded the speaker, we can punish these miscreant demagogues.

DR. YOUNG said he was in favor of complete revolutions. He wanted to correct a mistake. It had been said that the whigs and democrats were on the same level with regard to the land question. This was not so. The democrats, in their platform, had come out for appropriating the public lands to purposes of revenue. This was against the land reformers. The whigs, on the contrary, were silent, and left the matter an open question for the nomination of General Scott, he said.

Mr. SPRAYES wished to know if this was a whig meeting. He did not come there to have Scott crammed down throat (most exaltation) and it is to go forth.

Mr Deyva here interrupted the speaker, and said his language was insulting to every man present. Both parties were abominably corrupt, and this was no whig meeting.

The resolutions were then passed; but it was suggested that it would be as well not to publish them. On

A resolution was then adopted that they meet every Tuesday night till the Senate adjourns.

most democrats. Seymour lost the election by the votes of that party. His (the chairman's) predilections were with the democratic party, but he could not trust them in this question. If General Pierce was a coward now, he did not avow his principles as he ought, he would be braver enough hereafter to veto a land reform bill. At his next meeting they would examine their strength and carry their organization into every ward.

Mr. WITTENBERG—I wish to announce that the New York Industrial State Legislature will meet in this city in four weeks. So "go in!"
The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening next.